THE UNIVERSITY BULLETINS NUMBER 12

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE RECORD

VOLUME VIII. NUMBER 1.

1902-1903

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INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNMENT.

Address before the Alumni Association, delivered June 3rd, 1902, by Hon. Edward W. Pou, '84.]

I salute you on the return of this festival. Which one of us is able to suppress the struggle with emotions stimulated by a return to this our annual trysting place? Which one of us can fail of benefit from this annual visit to our common home, where every effort is for elevation and every influence for better things? Happy indeed the son or daughter who can bring an offering worthy of our gracious mother.

In an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University Dr. Daniel C. Gilman used these words: "It is the business of universities not only to perpetuate the records of culture, but to bring them out in modern, timely and intelligible interpretations, so that all may know the laws of human progress, the dangers which imperil society and the conditions of advancing civilization." By permision, therefore, from this great master I shall not confine my remarks today to the subject of education, but shall endeavor for a short time to discuss some of the "dangers which, it may be, imperil society and the conditions of advancing civilization."

What is the University? Let us consider for a moment. Not the chartered corporation under the laws of our State, not the faculty, not the student body, not the Alumni Association, not these stately buildings, their equipment and the campus with its irresistible attractions. University life is confined not to the present. The century which has just been registered is a part of it. The achievements and the influence of its noble dead, which no man can define, are a part of it. They are in its treasury

to be preserved forever. It embraces every State in the Union, every department of the Government and every condition in life. The time has passed when the State can claim exclusive title to the University. It is the agent of the republic, the sub-treasury of the republic wherein are conserved and nurtured all ideas which tempt the human family to struggle for higher and better things. Who can adequately outline the conception of such a life? Who can define the all prevading influence of such an agency? What apology is therefore necessary for discussing "Individual Responsibility in Government" in this presence? To speak to the Alumni Association of the University is to speak to the whole country. To speak to this Association is to address a body whose opportunities have placed upon it the responsibility to hear and consider whatever may tend to improve the conditions of advancing civilization.

This is the day of the educated man. The world is demanding higher and better equipment every year. There is a greater demand today for genuine culture than ever before in the history of the world. The decree of the people of North Carolina has been recorded that our good old commonwealth must take its position in the march of progress. In the humblest homes in our State there is yearning for knowledge. Every condition of life is quickened. From the mountains to the sea goes up the cry "Education is light; ignorance is darkness. Education is hope; ignorance invites despair. Help us dispel the darkness around us. Turn the light into our little homes that hope may be quickened in the breast of the poorest child in the State." Devoutly should we all thank God for the advent of this auspicious hour.

In considering the beneficent fruits of education we are reminded that very little of what is called genius has ever been of much real service, unless it was polished by education. The "inspiration" of Washington, of which we hear so much, was an educated inspiration. The "inspiration" of Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison and Marshall, when they conceived a plan of popular government, was an educated inspiration. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are educated inspirations. Let us not forget it.

It is hardly worth while in this presence to discuss the responsibility which rests upon the educated man. The great mission of a university is the development of manliness. Its success cannot be measured by the

number of students, but rather by the quality of men it offers to the country. The life of one man, developed, enlarged and polished by one institution, may be worth the lives of an hundred men shaped by another institution. Therefore, upon the threshold of this discussion, I submit this proposition for the consideration of this audience. To our universities and colleges we must look to a very large extent for the correction of any tendency towards error in our national life. These institutions should be disassociated from the demoralizing practices of a busy world. Their endowment, equipment and support should be such that there should be no anxiety on the part of those engaged in this lofty work. To aid in the development of good, to eliminate all that is impure should be their constant endeavor. From the highest standards of excellence the busy world would soon depart, were it not constantly wooed back by our institutions of learning and of religion throughout the land.

One of the most melancholy contemplations of the new century is the toleration by educated people of certain practices which all men admit to be wrong. It is really incredible that any evil should be permitted to grow so great as to almost entirely intimidate protest. The time has not yet passed when man should be taught that in governmental affairs as in all other affairs in life,simple principles of right and wrong should obtain. Let us see how far this principle is permitted to govern in the administration of nationalaffairs.

Almost all civilized peoples now accept it as an axiom that liberty is the gift of God, and that every individual, no matter how poor, how humble or how obscure, should be protected as to his life, as to his liberty, as to his property, and in the pursuit of happiness. It is robbery for one man to take from another by force that which belongs to the other. Why then should it not be robbery for one nation to take from another nation by force that which belongs to it? It is a crime for a powerful man to restrain a weaker man of his liberty.

Why then should it not be a crime for a powerful nation to restrain a weaker nation of its liberty? It is murder for one individual to deliberately take the life of another without cause. Why should it not be murder for a whole nation, strong, powerful and rich, to send forth an organized band of men to deliberately take the lives of thousands of other men without just cause? If it is proposed to a good man to aid in the perpe-

tration of the crime of robbery, or murder, by another who contemplates the commission of these crimes, the good man shrinks away with righteous protest. Great is his indignation that anybody should dare to make such a proposition. And yet, with but feeble protest, some men permit their governments to do these things, while other men affect absolute glory in a participation therein.

Can a great wrong be obscured by the glitter of gold? Shall we listen to the music of the fife and refuse to hear the hiss of the bullet? Shall we listen to the shouts of victory and refuse to hear the moans of the dying? Shall we listen to the story of what we have won and refuse to hear of what others have lost? Shall national prestige cause us to forget national justice?

If one individual equips another for the commission of a crime either with money or with the weapons of death, under the laws of God and under the laws of man he is at least guilty as an accessory. Yet thousands affect to think it both patriotic and right to equip their government with both money and weapons to do the very act from which the individual would shrink. I shall not stop to illustrate this idea. The history of the world is replete with illustrations. If such an idea obtains in the minds of the American people, it is hoped that under the providence of God it will soon be removed. If such an idea obtains here, the universities and colleges, whose mission among men is to teach only pure morals, should without hesitation and with manly boldness, address themselves to the task of its removal. By doing what? By teaching men that there is nothing in the world more changeable than puplic sentiment, that there is nothing in the world more unreliable than public sentiment. This must be so, because it is often the case that the expression of public sentiment one year is absolutely at variance with the expression of public sentiment the succeeding year. The University should teach men to support public sentiment when right, and to defy it without hesitation when wrong, and that the individual cannot lawfully shift his responsibility. No way has ever yet been discovered by which a man can lawfully do wrong by proxy. As well might he hope to escape the consequences of sin in the world to come, by attempting to convey away his responsibility by a deed of trust to another, as to attempt to evade his responsibility in government by imputing the effects of his action to some other agency. Now let us consider briefly how utterly fallacious this idea is.

What is the government? What constitutes government? Some people seem to entertain an idea that government is some sort of distinct and independent entity. Let us take our own government. What is the government of the United States? Is it our constitution? Not at all. Is it our common and statute law? Not at all. Is it the capitol and public buildings at Washington? Not at all. Has anybody ever seen the government? Is it our tri-colored flag beneath which the heart of every true American throbs with patriotism? Not at all. The government of the United States is the people of the United States, and the people of the United States are the government of the United States. The government is not a distinct and independent agency. The life of every man is a part of the government, and whenever any citizen permits his government to do, without protest, that which he himself would not do, he is as responsible as if he had done the act himself and vain will be the hope of any man to escape the consequences of such conduct. Has the time come in the life of the republic when the announcement of this principle is out of place? Will any man say that it is not necessary for our great institutions of learning to warn men of the danger of such a fallacy?

We are sometimes told that in the administration of the affairs of men there are certain evils which must be overlooked, and the loyalty of the man who denounces the action of his government is without hesitation questioned by those who are enjoying the fruits of crime and injustice. How impotent this answer is! There can be no such thing as a necessary evil in government. Whatever is necessary in government to promote the happiness and well-being of the governed is not evil. Whatever is evil in government is not necessary. We might as correctly speak of a false truth as of a necessary evil. Sometimes governments become so corrupt that revolution becomes a sacred duty. Sometimes laws are so unjust that their disregard is a public duty. The history of the struggle of our forefathers is an illustration of this idea. No dishonor has ever attached to the memories of the heroes of 1776, and yet they were violators of the law. The war of the Revolution was not a necessary evil. It was not an evil at all. Our ancestors did not fight for the maintenance of wrong, but for the vindication of right. The responsibility which rested upon the citizen in that hour of our national life required that he espouse the cause of justice and of liberty.

Now let us see the vicious results which spring from the idea that indi-

vidual responsibility can be shifted. In almost all civilized countries the agency through which the citizen expresses his preference is the political party to which he belongs. There are almost always two such organizations, sometimes more. The protest against injustice or corruption in the political party is more feeble on the part of the citizen than it is against the same things in his government. He reasons that if the government can afford to do wrong, his political party can afford to do still worse; if his government can afford to be unjust, his political party can afford to be more unjust; if his government can afford to receive the fruits of corruption, his political party can afford to act as the corrupt agency in producing these fruits. One great blot upon the civilization of all enlightened nations is the toleration of corrupt practices in politics. It is to be hoped that the politics of our own beloved republic are not more corrupt than the politics of other enlightened nations. For one, I devoutly believe our methods are as pure in America as they are anywhere, and yet we cannot close our eyes to the practice of certain methods which no man can defend and of which all political parties are guilty. The universal toleration of these methods, the feeble protest against them surpasses comprehension. An idea is abroad in our republic, accepted by many a patriotic good man, that it is actually necessary for the public man to do questionable things in order to be successful. Sad is the plight of the republic, if this be true. I deny it. It is not true now and never has been. Thank God the lives of a long line of illustrious men give the lie to such an idea. But neither you nor I can deny that American politics tolerate entirely too many indefensible methods and practices.

Without offending the proprieties of this occasion, I think I can cite the practice adopted by all political parties of using money to affect the results of elections. The grade of the guilt of any particular political party is fixed by the amount of money that party is able to raise. If one party is more guilty than another, it is because of the ability of that party to raise more money. If either party is more virtuous than the other, it is a poverty enforced virtue.

An examination of election figures since 1876 will serve to emphasize the danger of the use of money to the liberty of the American citizen. Generally the majority which the successful candidate receives is a very small per cent. of the entire vote cast. The average voter belongs to one party

or the other. His political principles and affiliations are comparatively stable. This may be caused by his investigations, or by the traditions of his family, or by contact with people in whom he has confidence, who entertain certain fixed opinions. But unfortunately, there is always a small margin of voters whose suffrages can be purchased, and whose ballots generally determine the result of the election. Even when there is a political revolution, as we call it, a comparatively small number of votes will change the result entirely. In order to make this plain I submit the following statistics, showing the majorities in the popular vote and in the electoral college in the presidential elections, commencing with that of 1876:

In 1876 Mr. Hayes received one majority in the electoral college. He received one hundred and eigthy-five votes, while Mr. Tilden received one hundred and eighty-four. In that election the defeated candidate received a majority of the popular vote. Mr. Tilden's plurality was 250,807, or .0297 per cent. of the entire vote cast. A change of 529 votes in one State would have entirely changed the result of that election.

In 1880 General Garfield received only 9,464 votes more than his opponent, General Hancock. He received nothing like a majority of all the votes cast. He received a majority of fifty-nine in the electoral college. But a change of 10,517 votes in one State alone would have entirely changed the result.

In 1884 the defeated candidate, Mr. Blaine, again received a trifling plurality in the popular vote. He received 25 votes more than his opponent, but he was defeated in the electoral college by 37 majority. And yet a change of 575 votes in one State alone would have changed the result of the election and conferred the great office of President upon Mr. Blaine.

In 1888 again the defeated candidate received a plurality of 100,496 in the popular vote. This was a little less than one per cent. of the entire vote cast. In the electoral college General Harrison received a majority of 65. But a change of 6,502 votes in one State would have changed the result of that election also.

In 1892 the successful candidate received a plurality of 380,822, or .0317 per cent. of the entire vote cast. He also received a majority of 110 in the electoral college. But a change of 26,322 votes in two States would have changed the result in that election.

In 1896 the successful candidate received a majority of all the votes cast

His plurality was 819,952 votes, or approximately .058 per cent. of the entire vote cast. The plurality was overwhelming, and Mr. McKinley received a majority of 95 in the electoral college. And yet a change of 31,756 votes in four States would have elected Mr. Bryan.

In 1900 again the successful candidate received a large majority and plurality, his majority being 456,259 and his plurality 849,790, or a trifle over 6 per cent. of the entire vote cast. His majority in the electoral college was 137. But a change of 99,132 votes in four States would have made Mr. Bryan President even in 1900. This was less than one per cent. of the entire vote cast.

It is really interesting to notice what narrow margins change results. It is alarming to consider how small, how weak, how poorly able to resist the prey is, which is so precious to the vulture. You may rest assured the vulture knows where the prey is. It is not worth while to attempt to defend this practice. There can be no defence for it.

It is now desired to invite your attention to another condition which must be taken into consideration.

The wealth of our country has become so great, and the interests of certain individuals have become so vast that the amount of money required to accomplish a result desired is hardly a consideration. Millions today are almost as common as thousands in the early days of the republic. The wealth of the United States in 1860 was $16,159,616,000. In 1900 the wealth of our country had increased to $94,300,000,000. That is to say, it was six times as great in 1900 as in 1860. In 1860 the population of the United States was 31,443,321; in 1900, 76,303,387. While the wealth of our country has increased sixfold, our population has only increased two and one-half fold. There are two things which must be borne in mind in this connection: First, the margin between the two great parties since 1876, excepting three elections, has been perhaps smaller than during any other period of equal length in the life of the republic. Second, the great increase in wealth has largely found its way into the hands of a few men. It is therefore easier to raise large campaign funds, the temptation to use them is greater, and the vote necessary to be changed is so small as to constitute an almost irresistable temptation for the use of money.

We hear a great deal said about the distribution of wealth. Many of the statements we see in the public prints are entirely unreliable. Probably

the most reliable work on this subject is that of Mr. Rufus Cope, published in 1890. He quotes, with qualified endorsement, certain statistics prepared by Mr. Thos. G. Shearman in 1889. At that time the wealth of the United States was sixty-one and one-half billions of dollars. Two persons owned three hundred millions. Five persons owned five hundred millions. One person owned seventy millions. Sixty-eight persons owned two billions, seven hundred millions. Seventy families owned four per cent., or one twenty-fifth of the entire wealth of the nation. Eight hundred and forty-five families, or about one fifteen-thousandth of the population, owned one-eighth of the total wealth. Less than one fifteen-hundredth owned three-sevenths of the total wealth, and one thirty-fourth of the population owned more than seventy per cent. of all the wealth of the country. It is claimed by some that there has been a still greater concentration of wealth since 1889, but applying these estimates to the wealth of our country at the present time it is alarming to consider how easy it might be to raise great sums of money to shape the policies of the republic.

These estimates are used solely as a part of our argument. There should be no envy of wealth. All appeals to envy and every attempt to arouse prejudice should be left entirely to the demagogue.

Now when a few men raise a large sum of money and a sufficient number of votes are thereby changed to cause the election of certain candidates, such result is not the expression of the will of the American people, but it is a result bought with money. It is not the administration of the people, but the administration of money. Men elevated to public position by this means are not the servants of the people. Unless they are possessed of rare virtue and almost superhuman strength of character, they will primarily represent those who contribute to their election. Popular government ends and plutocracy is enthroned in power. The small percentages which change results and the weakness of poverty, constitute an ever-present temptation to debauch the American electorate.

This is not a partisan question. It is a great national problem which should engage the thought of every man who loves his country. The perpetuity of American institutions is involved; the liberty of the American citizen is involved; the happiness of posterity is involved; the republic itself is involved. Everything which liberty-loving people cherish is at the mercy of this vicious practice.

Shall this crime become respectable because all parties are guilty of it? Shall one party justify by charging that the other is guilty? Does the practice cease to be evil because it has become universal? Shall all protest be laughed to scorn? Has purity of purpose become impractical in the most important of all American institutions? God forbid! Let the universities and colleges, with absolute scorn for all criticism, address themselves to the correction and eradication of this great evil by presenting every year to the republic young men utterly incapable of tolerating this crime against the land they love. Let them present to the country young men who refuse to act as brokers in the distribution of corruption funds, who refuse to act as the agents of the rich in debauching the poor, and it will not be long before men will admit it was not a necessary evil after all.

I trust you will pardon another illustration of the danger of this shifting of responsibility. It is to be found in what we might call the evolution of corporate life. That I may not be misunderstood, I wish to declare what every person here knows to be true, and that is that the intangible institution, known as the corporation, appears to be necessary in modern progress. The creation of this fictitious individual, the building up of this person of power and strength by combining the insignificant contributions of men of small means, is one of the most wonderful achievements of modern times. Out of individual impotence comes the power of co-operation; out of individual poverty comes the wealth of co-operation. These institutions have done much for our State. There is a broad field for development here, and they should be treated with absolute justice and fairness. But it is a matter of common knowledge that in this republic men procure charters, for great institutions, to enable them to do that which the individual would not dare attempt, and it would seem that in their administration a system of qualified ethics obtains. It is supposed that the "company" can do lawfully and properly what the individual would not do. If there is any sting of conscience, it can be easily smothered by the reflection that the "company," and not the stockholder, is responsible for all that is done. Time forbids that we should do more than touch upon this phase of our subject. Numerous illustrations of the idea I am seeking to unfold can be found on every hand.

Injustice done by the corporation, without protest on the part of the stockholder, is simply the act of the stockholder. Oppression of the corpo-

ration is the oppression of the stockholder. Let us remember—let the universities and colleges teach that in its final analysis the corporation is the stockholder, and the stockholder is the corporation. One cannot be just and the other unjust; one cannot be kind and the other cruel. The idea that the responsibility of the individual to his country, his neighbor and his God, can be shifted to this soulless agency, is a mere fiction which never had any foundation in justice or reason. I conceive this phase of our subject is capable of great elaboration. Its importance can hardly be overstated. I merely suggest its consideration to this thoughtful assembly.

I trust this imperfect analysis has at least defined the principle which I conceive to be dangerous, which I believe all will agree exists and is to be found running through almost every department of life. Many other illustrations might be used and the principle might be elaborated to an almost endless extent.

How alluring is this idea that the responsibility of the individual can be shifted away! How tempting this idea that man may surround himself with ill-gotten gain without any penalty whatever! And yet, under the operation of the principle, great crimes against humanity are permitted and popular government ceases to exist.

The question which springs almost unbidden in the mind of every one of us is, what gives this vicious principle life? From what source does it receive vitality? Is it not the offspring of this greed for great wealth which seems to be taking possession of almost everybody in every part of our country? An idea seems to obtain to a very large extent that success is to be measured by the amount of wealth a man can accumulate. There are many people who actually believe that everything in life is purchasable. This beautiful Southland which we all so ardently love has suffered much and has been greatly misunderstood. And in this day of money getting some of our countrymen take occasion to admonish us that our section is not abreast with the times. With deep anxiety they tell us we should abandon all our ante-bellum ideas. They point us to the great wealth of other peoples and other sections,and advise us to emulate their high example. I admit that if the amount of money we have made and hoarded up since our government was founded is to be taken as the gauge of success, the Southern States have failed in the battle of supremacy. But, if character,

which is willing to sacrifice all for honor, if patriotism, if genuine statesmanship is to count for anything in the estimation of mankind, then the South has excelled every other section of this republic.

My friends, let us beware lest a false standard of excellence may be erected in this country. During the century which has gone by we had entirely too many factitious aristocrats. They had an idea that money made the true aristocrat, just as birth is supposed to confer this divine right in the old world. An effort has been made, indeed is making now, to create a sort of nobility in this republic of the people. An attempt is being made to erect a spurious standard of culture and of morals. We have persons so demoralized by accidental wealth that they actually believe that every public man in the land is purchasable, that the presidency and Congress are purchasable commodities. They shut themselves up in seclusion, as if their wealth had made them better than other people. They confine themselves in great castles built after the manner of feudal architecture, and seldom allow themselves to be seen by their less fortunate fellow citizens. Sometimes it requires a whole train to convey one of these persons over the country. They appear to desire to associate only with other persons of great wealth. To be sure, the only difference betwixt them and other people is that they have money. It is often an accidental wealth, for which they are in no wise responsible. They affect all manner of superiority and, strange to say, there are thousands always ready to concede their claims. Our universities and colleges can do nothing more serviceable than to put their seal of condemnation upon this spurious aristocracy.

Let us not be misunderstood. Nobody is contending that the honest acquirement of wealth is wrong. The new century will pass no law which takes from the rich and gives to the poor, nor will it place by law any limitation upon the amount of wealth any man may acquire. But while there is ignorance and poverty on every hand, while the children of men are being reared in an atmosphere of crime and death within the shadow of castles and palaces, these great institutions of culture and morality should only place the crown of true aristocracy upon the brow of the man who, for the sake of his fellow man, declines to become too rich.

My friends, this great institution is the University of all the people. It belongs to no particular class. The tax payers of this State will always

sustain it. It is strong; it can afford to be strong. It is the exponent of righteousness. It is one of the beacon lights of the republic which illumines the pathway of man as he struggles onward and upward even to the end of time. It cannot be charged that the great men who have shaped its destinies have ever been tempted away from the path of honor in the administration of its policy. Thank God, there is no reason why this should not be so! You, Mr. President of the University, and your cabinet of educators are but the servants of the people. With perfect confidence in your ability, your integrity and your patriotism the people, all the people, whose servants you are, are willing to trust the training of their young men in all that tends to purity in government to you and your associates. They have observed no evidence of failure on your part.

But these remarks shall not conclude without one word more. Whatever may be the future of the University; whatever success it may have heretofore attained; whatever glory; whatever fame; whatever renown may await it in the future, the people of this State will not fail to attribute much of it all to him who watched by the cradle of its new birth, guided it through the peril of its second infancy, watched over it, plead for it in its poverty until it became a giant in our State. We cannot forget him, my friends. He taught no false philosophy; he promulgated no impure morals, but his highest effort as president of this University was to make gentlemen of us all. Venerable friend, illustrious as are your merits, far reaching as is your influence, "far O, very far distant be the day, when any inscription shall bear your name, or any tongue pronounce its eulogy!"

And now, brethren of the Alumni Association, the task which has been required of me is done. It was undertaken with reluctance, because of many misgivings, and yet the love of our State, of which every one of us becomes more conscious as the years go by, warned that duty requires every son of the University to lay at her feet such offering as he might be able to bring. We pass today another mile-stone. Some have fallen by the way-side since we passed the one just behind us. Others will fall ere we reach the next, but let us pass serenely on, shirking no responsibility and remembering always that—

"No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.
The spirits of just men made perfect on high,

The army of martyrs who stand by the Throne
And gaze into the Face that makes glorious their own,
Know this, surely, at least. Honest love, honest sorrow,
Honest work for the day, honest hope for the morrow,
Are these worth nothing more than the hand they make weary,
The heart they have saddened, the life they leave dreary?
Hush! the sevenfold heavens to the voice of the spirit
Echo: He that o'ercometh shall all things inherit."

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A public school system may be established in any commonwealth either through the direct intervention of some outside power, as in the case of the schools which the United States has planted in Cuba and the Philippines, or through intelligent sentiment directed by the educated leaders of the community. It can never spring from a demand on the part of the ignorant themselves, for they lack the wisdom to realize their needs and to carry out the movement. The structure of our government renders it necessary that all such development should come from within the States. Hence it was that the educational fabric of this State was of necessity begun at the top. Educational leaders were to be manufactured out of material coming from the few private schools, and the great lesson learned that the wealth of a State lay in its educated manhood and so an intelligent sentiment fostered in favor of common schools.

One hundred and seven years ago the University began its work of developing men for the higher public service of the State. Its long roll of trained citizens shows how gloriously the mission was performed. Let any one who questions the service of the University to the State strike out of her history the twenty-nine Governors, one hundred and five Judges, seventeen Senators, sixty-six Representatives, six hundred Legislators, and the large band of public-spirited men who have moulded the sentiment and who lead in the common enterprises of every county and town in the State—strike these men and their influence out and see what will be left.

Twenty years after the opening of the University, that is, as soon as her first sons had reached their ripest manhood, the movement for schools for all the people began to take form.

Archibald D. Murphey, of the class of 1799, that is, the first class graduated from the University, urged upon the Legislature in 1816 the establishment of a system of public education. It was only after much delay and labor that steps were taken toward such an establishment. Bartlett Yancey, called by Wiley the immediate father of the common schools of North Carolina "because of his legislative efforts in establishing the Literary Fund," was a member of the class of 1803. Both Murphey and Yancey had been tutors in the University. Later, Calvin H. Wiley, another son of the University, became the first executive of such a system and succeeded after years of noble, self-sacrificing toil in building up one of the first and best systems in the South. No man has ever done so much for the children of the State as Wiley, and his memory deserves to be treasured.

The service of the University, therefore, was in creating a sentiment favoring public education, and then in providing the men who were to plan and to carry out the system. It is manifest that, after this, its influence upon the primary schools must be in the main indirect. It would be poor economy for a costly high-grade institution to bend its energies toward supplying teachers for the lower schools. An education which costs a student hundreds of dollars and four years of labor is expected by him to yield better returns than the meagre pay offered by North Carolina to her teachers. These students have, however, filled the positions of teachers in the secondary schools and so transmitted their teaching to thousands of the public school teachers. Thus the instruction of the University is multiplied fifty or an hundred fold. One graduate of the University, for instance, reports that he has trained and sent out three hundred teachers into the public schools.

In this the University has assisted, starting the first Summer School for teachers in the South, in which these teachers could receive better training for their work. Nearly four thousand teachers have attended these summer schools and the effect upon the schools has been very great.

When, through the generosity of its alumni and friends, the University was reopened in 1875, it was because of the firm conviction that the State could never rise from its poverty and humiliation without the strength that should come from educated leadership. How well the hope and faith were justified which they placed in the University is shown by the fact

that in the first three classes after the reopening there were trained for the public service such men as Charles B. Aycock, the champion of the children's schools; James Y. Joyner, the devoted Superintendent of Public Instruction; Charles D. McIver, President of the State Normal and Industria, College, who has educated forty per cent. of all the women teachers in the State's graded schools, besides many hundreds of the country school teachers; Edwin A. Alderman, who as teacher, Superintendent of City Schools Professor in the State Normal and President of the University, has done a great and brilliant work for the State; M. C. S. Noble, teacher, superintendent, professor in the University, and superintendent of the Summer School, reaching hundreds of teachers in his work; and George T. Winston, a student in the closing years of the old University and a young professor at its reopening, whose work for the upbuilding of the University and now for the development of the State's great technical school is known to all. The gifts of six such men to the educational work of the State was indeed a glorious return for the small investment of capital and the large investment of loving sacrifice and service. Who can estimate their value in dollars and cents to the State?

McIver, Alderman, Joyner, Noble, Graham and others of the University's sons have for fifteen years gone from county to county in the State holding institutes and preaching the gospel of education. They rejoice in the increased interest and greater hopefulness of the newer warfare against ignorance, but the fight is an old one with them and they have never lost heart nor faith in their people.

The University has taken a great part in the establishment of the city graded schools. Over one-half of these have been established with University men as their first superintendents. The majority of the present superintendents and principals have been trained at the University, and in each community it is safe to say that University men have been among the strongest and most active supporters of the system.

Of the present county superintendents, more than one-fifth are young alumni of the University, and this is a hopeful sign for the future, as the fight is going to turn on the ability and fidelity of these county superintendents. Of the present students in the University over one hundred have taught in the public schools, and many secured places to teach during the past summer. Over three thousand students have matriculated in the

University since 1875. Forty per cent. of these taught for a year or two and about twenty-five per cent. have continued as teachers. Has not the University met this new call upon it to gives its sons to the service of the State as nobly as it did the call of 1861 when one-half of its sons went fo th to fight for the land they loved, and one in three laid down his life for it? Such service as has been given by some of its sons in the past decade or so could not be bought with money.

We trust that we shall not be misunderstood. The University does not arrogate to itself all of the credit for the work done in behalf of the education of the people nor claim that it has borne all of the burden. Others have done noble service, and the church schools and colleges have been forward in the fight. To them the State owes a debt of gratitude which it can never repay. There is in our hearts only a cordial welcome for such sturdy fellow-soldiers in the great warfare against ignorance. The purpose of our writing is not to belittle them but to show that the University has not fallen short of the high ideals of public service set by the fathers. It is after all, but the big public school, established by the people for the people, and its highest privilege and glory are to serve the people faithfully and well.

OPENING OF THE FALL TERM.

The session of 1902-1903 has opened with an increased attendance over last year. The condition of the University has improved along all lines. Elsewhere special mention is made of the increased equipment and strengthened faculty. The following statistical showing gives the relative growth for the past five years. For the current year the growth of the professional departments is especially marked. These figures do not include the Medical Department at Raleigh. The first table gives the *fall* registration for the past five years.

	ACADEMIC.	LAW.	MEDICINE.	PHARMACY.	TOTAL.
1898-'99	349	71	41	19	480
1899-1900	345	65	40	20	470
1900-1901	362	41	39	25	481
1901-1902	398	59	60	28	545
1902-1903	391	62	72	41	570

In the next table the academic students are compared for the past five years. The fall registration figures for the years 1898-'99 and 1899-1900 are not available, and in those cases the total registration is given.

	GRADUATES.	SENIORS.	JUNIORS.	SOPHOMORES.	FRESHMEN.
1898-'99	15	57	54	101	132
1899-1900	26	50	67	86	142
1900-1901	23	55	53	106	125
1901-1902	16	55	77	101	149
1902-1903	21	64	64	103	139

As to the age of the freshman class, the following table gives the comparison for the past five years.

1898-'99	1899-1900	1900-'01	1901-'02	1902-'03
19 yrs. 4 mos.	19 yrs. 14 dys.	18 yrs. 20 dys.	19 yrs. 6 mos.	18 yrs. 9½ mos.

The preparation of the entering class is the best on record.

The great majority of the students are from North Carolina, 91 per cent. in fact; South Carolina sends 11, Virginia 6, New York 5, Pennsylvania 2, Florida 2, Maryland 3, Georgia 2; and Tennessee, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Holland send one each. Mecklenburg has 33 representatives, Orange 26, Guilford 23, Wake 22, New Hanover 22, Forsyth 19.

There are 149 Methodists; 115 Presbyterians, 96 Baptists, 119 Episcopalians, 10 Christians, 9 Hebrews, 9 Lutherans, 5 Moravians, 5 Reformed, 4 Disciples, 4 Catholics, 1 Friend, 1 Universalist, and 1 Congregationalist.

Sixty-three per cent. of the students are church members. Of the last graduating class ninety per cent. were church members.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY FOR THE SESSION 1902-'03.

The most noteworthy changes made this summer are those in the Departments of English and of Biology.

Dr. C. Alphonso Smith takes charge of the instruction in the English Language, Dr. Hume retaining English Literature. This forms a most valuable addition to the teaching force of the University. A more extended notice of Dr. Smith's work appears on another page.

At their meeting in January 1903 the trustees divided the Department of

Biology, creating an Associate Professorship of Botany. In June Dr. W. C. Coker was elected to fill this position.

Dr. Coker is from Hartsville, S. C. He took the degree of Ph.D. at the Johns Hopkins University in 1901 and then spent a year in study in Germany. He is well equipped for his work and comes to the University most highly recommended.

Dr. Wilson was given by the trustees a leave of absence for one year in order that he might devote himself entirely to some scientific work upon which he had been engaged for some years and which it was necessary to complete without further delay. Dr. Wilson is now in Berlin. During his absence Dr. J. E. Duerden will have charge of his classes. Dr. Duerden was born near Manchester, England. He is a graduate of the Royal College of Science and has held positions in the University of Dublin and in connection with the Institute of Jamaica. He holds the Bruce Fellowship in Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Duerden has published a number of important papers upon scientific subjects and is at present engaged upon some extended researches, having some valuable publications nearly completed.

As assistants in the Department of Biology Messrs. I. F. Lewis, A.B., and F. M. Hanes have been appointed in the place of Mr. Dorman Thompson, resigned.

Dr. Archibald Henderson has been granted a year's leave of absence. He will spend this year in study in the University of Chicago. Dr. Henderson also lectures in the place of one of the instructors in the University of Chicago who has a year's leave of absence in Europe.

Messrs. M. H. Stacy, as instructor, and G. P. Stevens, as assistant, will fill Dr. Henderson's place in the Department of Mathematics while he is gone.

Mr. E. K. Graham was granted leave to continue his studies in Columbia University where he holds a fellowship. The work left by him in the Department of English will be divided between Instructors Bernard and McKie, with Messrs. J. C. B. Ehringhaus and B. F. Huske as assistants.

Mr. J. E. Latta, Instructor in Physics, having accepted a fellowship in Harvard University for one year, the work left by him will be carried on by Dr. J. E. Mills, and Assistants H. R. McFadyen and F. L. Foust.

Mr. Palmer Cobb, Instructor in Modern Languages, resigned at the close

of last session to study in Columbia University. Mr. Louis Graves, A.B., has been appointed assistant in French and Mr. W. C. Rankin assistant in German.

Mr. M. C. Guthrie has been appointed assistant in Anatomy in the place of Mr. W. B. MacNider, who is assistant in the Medical Department at Raleigh.

Mr. R. F. Leinbach has been appointed to take charge of and train the musical organizations of the University.

UNIVERSITY MEN IN APPLIED SCIENCE.

An increasingly large number of men is being sent out by the University to assume positions in the field of applied science. The demand for such trained men has been greater than could be supplied. The professors in charge of the scientific departments insist upon a very thorough training before they will recommend men for such work. In this way only can the high reputation made by our students be maintained. A long list of promotions might be given here to show how well the University men are doing. The following were either graduate or undergraduate students of the session 1901-'02.

I. F. Harris, Research Assistant, Connecticut Experiment Station, New Haven.

F. H. Lemly, Assistant Chemist, Bio-Chemical Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. O. Heard, Assistant Chemist, Repauno Chemical Co., Chester, Pa.

E. G. Moss, Assistant Chemist, Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., Birmingham, Ala.

B. G. Klugh, Chemist U. S. Steel Co., Eveleth, Minn.

J. W. Turrentine, Assistant in Chemistry, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

A. S. Root, U. S. Soil Survey, Sturgis, Ky.

J. L. Burgess, U. S. Soil Survey, Des Moines, Iowa.

A. W. Mangum, U. S. Soil Survey, Hickory, N. C.

L. V. Branch, Hydrograper, U. S. Irrigation Bureau.

B. S. Drane, Hydrographer, U. S. Geological Survey.

J. S. Henderson, Westinghouse Electric Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

During the past summer:

C. A. Shore, Assistant, Biological Laboratory, Beaufort, N. C.

R. G. Lassiter, General Manager Pocomok Copper Mining Co.

F. L. Foust, Engineering Corps N. C. Geological Survey.

G. F. Catlett, Textile Coloring Co., Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Weller, with Garrett & Co., Manufacturers, Weldon, N. C.

PROFESSOR C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

The department of English, already strong, has been made one of the strongest in the United States by the election of Dr. C. Alphonso Smith to the chair of the English Language, Dr. Hume filling the chair of English Literature. Dr. Smith is well known to all North Carolinians. He comes from a family of famous preachers and teachers. For some years he has been Professor of English in the Louisiana State University, where his good work has been recognized not only by the people of Louisiana but throughout the country, and even abroad. He was graduated from Davidson College in 1884, taking also the degree of A.M. in 1887; Ph.D., in English, Johns Hopkins University, 1893; studied in London, Paris, and Berlin, 1900-'01; member of Modern Language Association, American Dialect Society, German Shakespeare Society, Shakespeare Society of New York; author of *Repetition and Parallelism in English Verse*, 1894; *Old English Grammar and Exercise Book* (second edition, 1898); associate editor of *The World's Orators*, 1900-'01; editor of *Macaulay's Essays on Milton and Addison*, 1901; joint author, with Dr. Gustav Kruger, Berlin, of the *English-German Conversation Book*. This, his most recent book, is being introduced into the best colleges,—Harvard among others.

Dr. Smith will publish, April 1, 1903, *A Grammar of Modern English*. He is preparing a revised edition of his *Old English Grammar*. On the 24th of November, he will lecture before the teachers of Washington, D. C., on *The Novel in America*.

THE ATHLETIC OUTLOOK.

After two years experience the University Athletic Association has withdrawn from membership in the Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic Asso-

ciation. As this Association included only institutions in Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and the far South, the location of the University threw it out of touch with them. After full consideration it was deemed wisest to withdraw.

A committee of the faculty has drawn up rules for the regulation of athletics in the University. These rules, in so far as the eligibility of the players is concerned, are practically the same as those of the Southern Inter-Collegiate Association except the one year rule, which prohibited students who had played at other colleges from playing until they had spent one year at the University. Games will be played with colleges in the S. I. A. A. whenever it is convenient to meet them, and the same mutual courtesy and good-feeling will prevail that has obtained in the past. These games will be under the S. I. A. A. rules.

The rules as adopted by the faculty are as follows:

ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENTS FOR ATHLETIC TEAMS.

1. No student shall be eligible for an athletic team in the University of North Carolina unless he has registered on or before October 12th.

2. A student who was in attendance upon the University during a previous term or session must have passed satisfactory examinations upon at least six hours of work before he will be allowed to represent the University in an athletic contest.

3. No student reported as deficient in a majority of his classes can participate in any athletic contest representing the University until the deficiency is made good.

4. No student who has received, or is receiving now, or has been promised directly or indirectly any money or compensation in lieu of money for athletic services shall be eligible as a player upon any athletic team representing the University, and each candidate for such team must sign a statement to the effect that he is not ineligible under this rule.

The coach for the football season is Mr. H. P. Olcott, Yale 1901. Mr. Olcott rowed on his class crew in his freshman year, and the second 'Varsity crew in his sophomore year. In junior year he played left guard on the 'Varsity football team, and centre in senior year. As a post-graduate, he played left guard again. Mr. Olcott was a member of the 'Varsity water-polo team, and of the track team. He is one of Yale's great athletes, and has acted as assistant coach for the Yale football team.

The following is the schedule of games for this season. The scores of games already played are given, the University score being placed first in each instance.

September 27.	Guilford College, at Chapel Hill. 16-0.
October 4.	Oak Ridge, at Chapel Hill. 35-0.
October 11.	Furman University, at Chapel Hill. 10-0.
October 18.	Davidson College, at Charlotte. 28—0.
October 25.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Roanoke, Va. 0—0.
November 1.	Virginia Military Institute, at Lynchburg, Va.
November 3.	Columbian University, at Washington, D. C.
November 8.	North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Raleigh.
November 10.	Georgetown College, at Norfolk, Va.
November 27.	University of Virginia, at Richmond, Va.

PUBLIC LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY, 1902-'03.

Oct. 9th.	Rev. Dr. J. William Jones.
" 23rd.	Professor H. F. Linscott.
Nov. 6th.	Professor C. Alphonso Smith.
" 13th.	Mozart Symphony Concert Company.*
" 20th.	Dean J. C. MacRae.
Dec. 6th.	Mr. Willoughby Reade.*
Jan. 6th.	Dr. S. P. Verner.
" 15th.	Professor J. W. Gore.
" 22nd.	Dr. Garrett P. Serviss.*
" 30th.	Hon. George Wendling.*
Feb. 6th.	Professor J. E. Duerden.
" 14th.	Dr. John B. DeMotte.*
" 19th.	Mr. Alton Packard.*
" 28th.	Dr. Geo. W. Cable.*
Mar. 5th.	Dr. W. J. Holland.
" 19th.	Professor Charles Baskerville.
" 26th.	Professor R. H. Lewis, M.D.
Apr. 4th.	Professor J. D. Bruner.

* Star Lecture Course.

AMONG THE ALUMNI.

'49. Dr. T. B. Kingsbury says that North Carolina's greatest six men are: George E. Badger, Andrew Jackson, William Gaston, Thomas H. Benton, 1799, James Johnston Pettigrew, '47, and Zebulon B. Vance, '52. Three of these were Alumni of the University, while Gaston and Badger (Yale '13) were trustees, and for many years interested in its welfare.

'58. James T. Morehead is Judge Advocate General on the staff of Lieutenant General C. Irvine Walker, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, United Confederate Veterans.

'61. James Isaac Metts has been appointed Brigadier General commanding the 3rd Division, N. C. Confederate Veterans.

'65-'68. Julian S. Carr, '66, is Major General, and H. A. London, '65, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, of the N. C. Division of United Confederate Veterans, Gen. Carr and W. H. S. Burgwyn, '68, have been appointed by the Governor to represent the State at the unveiling of the Confederate Monument at Richmond, October 25th.

'68. Dr. R. H. Speight is President of the State Farmers Association, and S. L. Patterson a member of the Executive Committee. J. Bryan Grimes, '85, is also a member of that committee.

'85. Sterling Ruffin has been elected to succeed Dr. W. W. Johnston, long the leader of the medical profession in Washington, as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Columbian University.

'88. M. W. Egerton is pastor of the First Baptist Church, the largest church of that denomination in Knoxville, Tenn.

'89. Daniel J. Currie, who has been for some years pastor of the Chapel Hill Presbyterian Church, has gone to the pastorate of the church at Dublin, Va.

'91. Shepard Bryan, a prominent lawyer of Atlanta, as President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, was the leader in the recent successful campaign for the election of E. P. Howell as mayor.

'92. Dr. Michael Hoke, of Atlanta, who is already one of the leading physicians of the South, has been elected President of the tri-State Medi-

cal Association, composed of physicians from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee.

'93. J. Crawford Biggs was elected a member of the General Council at the Saratoga meeting of the American Bar Association.

'95. Dr. Charles R. Turner has been elected Professor of Mechanical Dentistry in the University of Pennsylvania. John L. Patterson, Manager of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company at Roanoke Rapids, is Chief Marshal of the State Fair.

'95. (Law). E. B. Wilcox has been appointed Supervisor of the Puerto Rican Schools. After leaving the University, he became Superintendent of Schools at Murphy, N. C.; and later, President of the South Texas College. He resigned that place to accept a captaincy in the U. S. Army during the war with Spain, serving as Millitary Commandant at Gibara, Cuba, and acting Military Governor of Holguin. When his regiment was mustered out, he was elected Superintendent of the Gadsden, Ala., Schools. In 1900, he was appointed by General Wood to the office of Special Inspector of the Schools of Cuba. The excellence of his work has won for him the promotion to his present important position. The schools of the entire Island of Cuba were graded in accordance with plans submitted by Mr. Wilcox.

'96. George Stephens is President of the Southern States Trust Company, of Charlotte, and is the youngest bank president in the United States. He is also Vice-President of the Piedmont Realty Company.

Van Astor Batchelor is President of the Fulton County (Ga.) Young Men's Democratic League.

'97. L. J. P. Cutlar, ex-'97, is Treasurer and General Manager of the Burleson Mica Mining Company.

'98. Warren L. Kluttz has been appointed Assistant Chemist, Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., at Birmingham, Ala.

George M. Ruffin, M.D. Columbian University '02, is resident physician at Columbian Hospital.

'99. Mr. J. E. Latta, Class Secretary, has published No. 3 of the Class Record, from which we learn the following: Fourteen of the graduates are teaching: three as superintendents of public schools; six in colleges;

two as principals; and three in high schools. Eight are lawyers. Seven are studying medicine. Three are preachers. Ten are engaged in business,—five as manufacturers, two as merchants, two in insurance, and one as chief rate clerk in railway service. Of the others, one is in Government service at Washington; one, Corporation Clerk at Raleigh; one, librarian; one, journalist. The occupations of six are unknown. Several of the men are doing advanced graduate work in the great universities, in order to prepare themselves for better work in teaching and other professions.

1900. George N. Coffey and W. E. Hearn, 1900, and Frank Bennett, ex-'01, have charge of field parties in the United States Soil Survey. The Bennett party will return to Washington for the winter, the Coffey party will work in North Carolina until January, and the Hearn party will be in the field the entire winter near Mobile, Alabama.

F. W. Miller, ex-1900, who has been Chemist for the Northern Alabama Iron, Coal and Railroad Co., has just been promoted to the superintendency of their large blast furnaces.

'01. W. H. Bagley, ex-01, has been advanced to the position of ticket agent of the Seaboard Railway, and transferred from Portsmouth to Atlanta, Ga.

NOTES.

At this date, Oct. 18th, five hundred and seventy students have been enrolled. The total enrollment for last year, the largest in the history of the University, has already been surpassed, although the fall term began less than six weeks ago.

Of the thirty-two men who passed the examination before the Supreme Court in August, seventeen received their training at the University Law School.

At the meeting of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, Tuesday, Oct. 14th, the following papers were presented: Physics at the Pittsburg Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor J. W. Gore; Chemistry and Geology at the Same Meeting, Professors A. S. Wheeler and J. A. Holmes; The Chemical Bulletin of the Twelfth United States Census, Professor Chas. Baskerville.

A new and large modern gas machine has been installed in the Chemical

laboratory. All of the laboratories of the University have a most satisfactory gas supply now.

Dr. Baskerville has received his new and very handsome Steinheil grating spectroscope, which was built according to his specifications in Münich, Germany. This instrument is a very expensive one, and was given to Professor Baskerville by the National Academy in Washington to aid in his researches on the rare earths. The grating has 14,438 lines to the inch, having been ruled by Brashean with Rowland's machine.

Since the last issue of THE RECORD, President Venable has made addresses at the Horner School, the Educational Conference at Athens, Ga., the Educational Meetings at Greensboro, Charlotte, Hickory, and Clarkton; at Warrenton, Mt. Airy, Gath, and Burlington; and at teachers' institutes at Hillsboro, Durham, and other places. In June, he represented the University at the inauguration of President Denny, of Washington and Lee; in October, that of President Wilson, of Princeton.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle during the vacation wrote a sketch of the History of the State for *The Home Journal*, of Washington, D. C. He has returned to work on an extended *History of the University of North Carolina*, which is finished as far as the death of President Joseph Caldwell. The James Sprunt Monograph, No. 3, consisting of letters of Nathaniel Macon, General John Steele and William Barry Grove, with copious notes by Dr. Battle, is now in press.

Professor Gore published a report of "Experiments in the Theory of the Propagation of Energy in Wireless Telegraphy," in *The Electrical World and Engineer* for July.

Professor Collier Cobb was a member of the faculty of the Summer School of the South, teaching Geology and Mineralogy. Since the previous issue of the RECORD he has given three public lectures at Knoxville: the Yellowstone National Park, Sand Reefs of the Carolina Coast, and Hatteras; made educational talks at Wardsville, Morehead City, Coal Creek, Tenn., White Cross, and at the Teachers' Institute for both white and colored teachers at Hillsboro; and has given public lectures at Raleigh (Baptist Female University), Wake Forest, and Oxford. He has raised money for twelve public school libraries. Part of the vacation was spent in a study of the sand reefs of the North Carolina Coast from Bogue Banks to

Kittyhawk, and he has just completed a detailed study of the reefs and sand-waves of Hatteras Islands.

Professor J. A. Holmes lectured before the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Oct. 4th, on "The Past and Future of the Southern Appalachian Mountains." This was one of the course of nine lectures by prominent American men of science. Professor Holmes was Chairman of the Section of Geology at the last meeting of the American Association.

Dr. Chas. Baskerville, Chairman of the Census Committee of the American Chemical Society, has an article in a recent number of *Science* on the work of that Committee. He has been appointed on the Committee of Organization, as a representative of the American Chemical Society, for the Fifth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which convenes in Berlin in June, 1903.

The University was well represented at the Pittsburg meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. President Venable, Professors Gore, Holmes, Baskerville, and Wheeler attended the meeting. The following papers were presented from the Chemical Department. By Dr. Baskerville, who was elected chairman of the Chemical Section: Arsenic Pentachloride, with H. H. Bennett; Black Rain in North Carolina, with H. R. Weller; Preparation of Praseodymium Compound, with J. W. Turrentine; Deportment of Pure Thorium and Allied Elements with Organic Bases, with F. H. Lemly; A New Constant High Temperature Bath; A Process for Rendering Phosphoric Acid Available. By Dr. J. E. Mills, Molecular Attraction. By Dr. Wheeler and H. R. Weller, Condensation of Chloral with the Nitranilines.

Several members of the University faculty were in the faculty of the Summer school of the South, held at Knoxville June 19-August 1, and attended by more than two thousand students. Professor Alexander had charge of the department of Greek, Professor Cobb that of Geology and Mineralogy, Professor C. Alphonso Smith of English, and Dr. Mangum of Physiology and Hygiene. Of the Alumni, Presidents E. A. Alderman and Charles D. McIver, and Professor T. G. Pearson, were in the faculty.

Dr. J. D. Bruner has recently delivered at the Baptist Church of Chapel Hill lectures on "The Literary Attractions of the Bible," and on "The Wisdom Literature of the Bible." The American Book Company will publish

his edition of Chateaubriand's *Les Aventures du dernier Abencerage*; and D. C. Heath and Company his edition of O. Feuillet's *Le Roman de Jeune Homme Pauvre*. Both of these books will have notes and complete vocabularies.

Dr. C. L. Raper has prepared a series of lectures on the Economic History of England and the United States. He has collected many important documents for the department of Economics.

Dr. J. E. Mills, Instructor in Physical Chemistry, spent the summer in the private laboratory of Dr. W. D. Bancroft, Professor of Physical Chemistry at Cornell University. His paper on "Molecular Attraction" was published in the *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, April, 1902.

University Day was celebrated on October 13th, as the 12th fell on Sunday this year. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. William Jones. President Venable, after a few remarks, introduced Dr. Kemp P. Battle, who delivered an address on "The Early History of the University." Dr. Battle knows more than anybody else about the history of the University, and his address was full of interesting information, even to those fairly familiar with the subject. Music by the University Orchestra added much to the attractiveness of the celebration.

University people everywhere were distressed at the reported destruction of the Davie Poplar by the storm of August 6th. The old tree, dear to all Chapel Hillians, was not destroyed. Some of the large branches near the top, and part of the body, were blown off, leaving the tree in such a condition that a severe storm will probably do it further injury; but it is believed that it will live for many years yet. The editors of *The University Magazine* intend to publish soon a picture of the tree as it looks now.

NECROLOGY.

Batts, Henry Thomas. Entered from Tarboro, 1893. Medical Student, 1894. M.D. Settled at Norfolk, Va. Died July 11, 1902.

Benjamin, Joseph, New Orleans. A.B., 1847. C. S. A. Born 1826, died September, 1902. Planter near Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

Booth, David Winfield, Knoxville, Tenn. Student, 1893–'94. In rail road service. Died September 18, 1902.

Brookes, Charles Blackwell. Student from Stokes County, 1845–'48. Merchant in Salem. Died September 1, 1902.

Covington, John Malloy, Laurinburg. Student, 1888–'89. Secretary and Treasurer of the Dickson Cotton Mills. Born January 21, 1871, died September 29, 1902.

Craig, James Francis, Chapel Hill. Student, 1852–'53. Minister of the Society of Friends. Born 1832, died August 18, 1902.

Deal, George Somerville, Franklin. Student, 1900–'02. Born August 3, 1880, died July 14, 1902.

Eason, Robert Ransom. Matriculated from Selma, N. C. Ph.B., 1891. Teacher in Elizabeth City, N. C., and Superintendent of the Graded Schools of Elgin, Texas. Born September 19, 1867, died at Elgin, Texas, October 14, 1902.

Harrison, Atlas Octavius, Raleigh, N. C. A.B., 1841. Died June 5, 1902.

Johnston, Thomas Dillard, Asheville. Student, 1858–'59. Captain C. S. A. Lawyer. Mayor of Asheville. Member of General Assembly. Presidential Elector, 1872. Member of Congress, 1885–'89. Born 1840, died June 24, 1902.

McCauley, Samuel Spencer Stewart. Student, 1842–'43, from Chapel Hill. Teacher. Farmer in Union County. Mayor of Monroe, N. C. Died August 31, 1902.

McIver, Alexander, Moore County. A.B., 1853. Teacher. Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College and University of North Carolina. State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Superintendent of Greensboro Graded Schools. Farmer at Oaks in Orange, near Pittsboro, and in Moore County where he died August 2, 1902.

McLaurin, Joseph, Wilmington. A.B., 1844. Bank Officer. Born 1822, died June 7, 1902.

Moore, Augustus Minton, Edenton. Student, 1859–'61. Lieutenant Colonel, C. S. A. Lawyer. Judge Superior Court. Settled in Halifax. Died April 24, 1902.

Wise, M. William, Murfreesboro, N. C. Student, 1850–'51. Died July, 1902.

The University Bulletins include the following publications:

The Record, issued quarterly. Eighth year.

The Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, issued semi-annually. Eighteenth year.

The James Sprunt Historical Monographs. Third year.

The Annual Catalogue. One hundred and thirteenth year.

The Circular of Information.

The Department of Law.

The Department of Medicine.

The Department of Pharmacy.

The Summer School.